

11-10-1978

# The Wooster Voice (Wooster, OH), 1978-11-10

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# Wooster Voice

Volume XCV

November 10, 1978

Number 8

## Howe Speaks on "Myths of Coeducation"

by Doug Pinkham

Florence Howe, President of *The Feminist Press*, Editor of *Women's Studies Newsletter*, and former chairperson of the Commission on the Status of Women, spoke on the topic "The Myths of Coeducation" in an address October 26 in Lean Lecture Room.

Referring to the concept of coeducation as "a joining with men in an educational enterprise," and not a system of co-learning between men and women, Howe noted that women have for too long been forced to deal with "the maleness of education." Women, when they enter the academic world, must confront a male-oriented education, replete with art courses which ignore non-contemporary female artists and history courses which speak of "the American pioneer and his wife."

Despite claims that academics

rise above transient cultural perspectives, Howe stated that "co-education functions within the patriarchal limits of the society in which it exists." She reviewed the history of coeducation, from Oberlin College's first consent to admit women to the present emergence of women's studies programs across the country.

Because of societal misconceptions about the abilities and nature of women, the first women admitted to male institutions received an education separate from the men's or patterned on men's education. At first there was a reliance on the biological differences between the two sexes to prohibit or limit the education of women. In the early 1820's, said Howe, "there was concern that higher education might sterilize women, that intense study would directly inhibit her ability to bear children."

The one vocational goal open to women was teaching, for many people (men) felt that teaching would raise the quality of a woman's moral character—though she was already considered closer than a man to God. Since the classroom was the secular arm of the Church, and women had the requisite character, women's proper spheres became the home

and the classroom.

Howe pointed out that in 1869 Wooster did agree to admit females, though the practice was still far from acceptable at that time. "Wooster was risking intellectual standing among the first colleges of the nation," she said, since women were not considered as intelligent or capable as men.

Wooster might also have been

criticized because it was thought that coeducation caused a moral decline among undergraduates. Nevertheless, she said that many of the institutions who did open their doors to women were religiously-affiliated; yet Harvard University, which was un-affiliated, refused.

Other myths of the time claimed that women's "delicate health" might be harmed by long study, **cont'd. on pg. 6**

## Board Defines Goal

by Dianna Troyer

The Judicial Board, one of the highest disciplinary bodies on campus, is composed of representatives of the faculty, administration, and students. The recent Herring Report contains a number of recommendations concerning the board: the procedures followed by the board, penalties imposed, the role of the board, membership and selection processes, and public hearings. Although members of this body have differing opinions, they generally agree on the function of the board.

Bobbi Emling and Al Lave, student referees for the board, feel it functions as a hearing board rather than a trial court. Through its decisions the board hopes to discipline as well as educate the violator of the Code of Conduct. "We try to help a person become a better individual, and hope that through imposing a penalty a student will learn," explained Lave. "The board is neither strictly a disciplinary body nor an educating body, rather it is a combination; we hope the offender will learn through a penalty."

Stewart Massey, chairperson of Judicial Board, agreed with the first

recommendation in the Herring Report, that the board should serve as the most important adjudicating and disciplinary body on campus. "The student should still have the option of a dean's hearing, however. The hearing is a valuable alternative to students who feel uncomfortable about being judged by their peers. Both organizations, the judicial board and the dean's hearing, should be regarded as the highest judicial bodies on campus."

Another endorsement mentioned in the Report was that membership on the board should be

**cont'd. on pg. 6**

## Work and Wealth Correlation Questioned

by Doug Pinkham

"It's not true that people have wealth because of hard work and frugality," argued Lester Thurow, Professor of Economics and Management at MIT, in his address last Friday, entitled "Origins of Economic Justice." As part of the Economic Justice Symposium at

Wooster, Thurow explained the ways in which the Calvinist philosophy overlooks important economic and social factors which determine wealth.

After testing the audience on its knowledge of wealth distribution in the United States, Thurow pointed out that most people generally believe themselves to be in the middle class. He also revealed that little progress has been made in bridging the actual distribution of wealth gap in this country.

The first major factors that affect

wealth, he said, are the "rules of the economic game;" the society in which one is born and the cultural tastes of that society influence

potential for economic success. If capital is not available in a society—in Pakistan, for example—a person may work hard but will not produce well. Along the same lines, a society with low unemployment gives one a better chance of finding a job.

In explaining the importance of societal tastes, Thurow noted that the demand for a particular ability or characteristic differs from culture to culture. An enormously tall man with cat-like reflexes could become wealthy in the United States as a basketball player; a virtuoso violinist would be extremely well-paid in countries such as West Germany. But in some parts of the world, such possible sources of wealth would be worthless.

When the top one-hundred wealthiest Americans are examined to find out how they earned their money, said Thurow, the inescapable conclusion is that "the easiest way to be wealthy is to be born wealthy." Many of the wealthiest people in the country did not work hard and save to become wealthy—they merely collected inheritance. And the other

wealthiest Americans gained their positions through what Thurow called "instant wealth;" they were people who "got rich quick." Being born lucky, then, may be the next best thing to being born wealthy.

An additional point to remember, Thurow explained, is that "you may have to work hard to win the game, but many other people work hard and don't win the game." Approximately seventy percent of the variance of earnings between people is not accounted for by the Calvinist doctrine of hard work and frugality. "It just isn't true that we live in a deathly deterministic world where you plug in some inputs and get some outputs."

An example close to home is the idea that "students should stay in school and make another ten percent return on their investment." Noting that twenty per cent of all high school students make higher incomes than college graduates, and that many college graduates fall below the average college graduate earning level, Thurow proposed that perhaps the advice should read, "Stay in school, but with a sixty per cent risk **cont'd. on pg. 6**



Sophomore Rick Leone taunts his pursuers on his way to an eight yard touchdown run in Saturday's 21-10 win against Muskingum. Photo by Amy Sancetta.

## Adult Fantasy in Freedlander

A unique and exciting event will be presented Monday, November 13, in Freedlander Theatre at The College of Wooster. "Candella Pavane", staged by The Underground Railway Puppet Theatre, combines life sized shadow puppets, projections of the art works of Harley Francis II, and the poetic narratives of Patricia Ikeda. The

play is described by the Company as... "the story of a journey through the Black Hole into a world with

entirely new rules of order and disorder."

"Candella Pavane" is an adult fantasy employing about fifteen large shadow puppets which are manipulated by six actor-operators. The silhouette dances and antics are cast upon three large screens which also serve for the projections of the paintings of Harley Francis. The figures themselves are animals, both real and imaginary, which are combined into eleven

musical numbers. The mood of the piece ranges from the dreamlike and esoteric to delightful humor.

The Little Theatre has engaged the Oberlin puppeteers for one performance only. This unusual cultural event, based on an ancient Chinese art form, is open to the public. Tickets are available at the door. Curtain time is 8:15 p.m.

Students will be admitted free. Admission for all others is one dollar.



## Humanities Organization Offers Research Grant

Washington, D.C., Oct. 20 -- The National Endowment for the Humanities announced that it is expanding its program of research and study fellowships to put new emphasis on helping undergraduate teachers further their own scholarship and strengthen their teaching abilities in college humanities courses.

The Endowment will continue to offer fellowships enabling scholars, teachers and others to undertake fulltime independent study and research in their fields and to offer them the opportunity to produce works in the various areas of the humanities.

The National Endowment, established by Congress in 1965, is the government's principle agency supporting scholarship in a wide array of academic pursuits and aiding projects designed to foster broad public participation in cultural and educational programs.

A new division of the fellowship programs (known as category "B") is aimed at scholars primarily engaged in undergraduate teaching, in the early stages of their careers. The fellowships, offered for periods of six or twelve months, are designed to free those scholars to pursue studies that will broaden their abilities in teaching humanities courses and, at the same time, enable them to make their own contributions to scholarship in the humanities.

The stipends for this category range up to \$10,000 for the six-month fellowship and a maximum of \$20,000 for the twelve-month study period. The application deadline for the approximately 100 fellowships to be available in

1979-80 is October 30, 1978. For the 135 fellowships expected to be available in 1980-81, the deadline is June 1, 1979.

The Humanities Endowment is also continuing its Category "A" fellowships which are designed to provide study and research time for scholars, teachers and non-academics whose work seems "likely to lead to significant contributions to humanistic thought and knowledge." These fellowships are also for six- and twelve-month periods with maximum stipends of \$10,000 and \$20,000, respectively. It is hoped that 135 fellowships in this category will be available in 1980-81. The deadline for applying is June 1, 1979. Forms should be available in early 1979.

A third category of continuing Endowment fellowships, Category "C", provides opportunities to undergraduate teachers to participate in seminars with distinguished scholars and undertake further work on their own beyond the seminars. Preference is given to applicants who have been teaching at the college level for three years. This is a year-long fellowship with a maximum stipend of \$20,000. Approximately 65 such fellowships will be available in 1979-1980 with an application deadline of November 13, 1978. The deadline date for applying for 1980-1981 awards is November 12, 1979.

Further information and application forms are available from the: Division of Fellowships, Stop 101, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th Street, NW, Washington, D.C., 20506.

## NEH Sponsors Publications

Oct. 20 -- The National Endowment for the Humanities announced today that it has changed its Publications Grant program to make more manuscripts in the field of humanities eligible for publishing subsidies.

The Endowment program provides grants to publishers of up to \$10,000 per manuscript to make possible the publication of significant works that might otherwise not see print because of the limited market for certain scholarly texts. The program is operated by the Endowment's Research Grants Division.

For the first time, this type of financial support for university and trade presses will be available regardless of whether the manuscript was the product of research performed under an Endowment grant. Previously, the Endowment had subsidized publication only of works it had sponsored earlier.

The deadline for the next cycle of grants under the expanded program is November 15, 1978.

In the past year, the Endowment approved grants to 24 presses totalling more than \$200,000 -- support that made possible the publication of 44 works. While

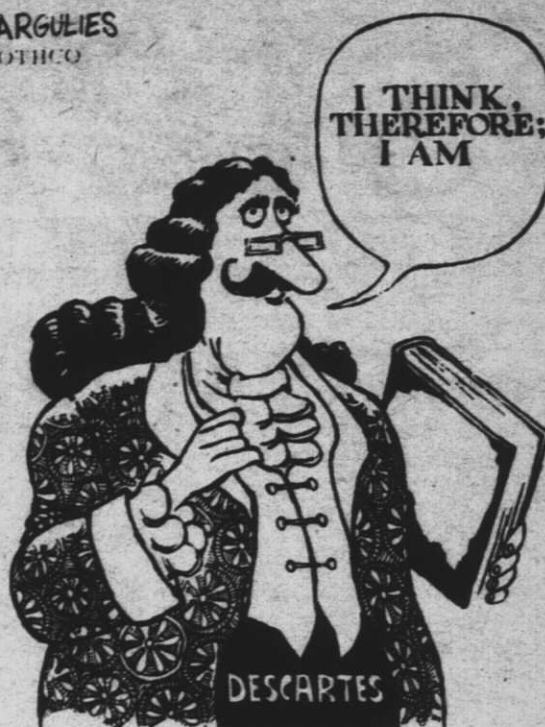
most of the grants have gone to university presses, Endowment officials stress that the program is open to trade presses as well.

Publishers who seek this Endowment support must demonstrate the merit of the manuscript through outside readers' reports and must establish to the Endowment's satisfaction that publication of the work would entail a substantial financial loss, normally over \$3,000 to the press.

Publishers will be limited to submitting only one publication for funding under the more open criterion.

Publishers who wish to inquire about support for publication of eligible manuscripts should call the Publications Program at (202) 724-0226 or write: Publications Program, MS 350, National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, D.C., 20506.

MARGULIES  
ROTHCO



## Students Blame Social Life

Dear Editor,

While reading the front page of the October 27th issue of the *Wooster Voice*, we noticed an interesting placement of two articles. "Trends Analyzed in Faculty Attrition Study" stood directly above "Profs Discuss Faculty Report," and we thought of how, in our opinion, the two are directly related. We feel that the disturbing attrition rate is partially credited to the lack of social life on campus and would like to briefly express some views we feel are shared by many students concerning the Herring Report, and the administration's handling of the

social side of college life at Wooster.

A) Can anyone imagine the attendance of Section social functions without drinking beer? (We are not including the occasional Section formal). Should Sections hold "teas" on the weekends?

B) If there is an "alcoholic problem" on this campus, we believe it is very small. Many other small private liberal arts colleges right here in Ohio are less restrictive on the frequency and size of fraternity and sorority parties.

C) Presently there is a code stating that Sections are not to hold parties during weekdays. They are thought to cause noise, and are considered untimely. Recently, because of this, at least two sections had to stop plans for Halloween parties. We are being told when and when not to have a party.

D) The administration will never be able to stop students from getting together and drinking alcohol. Many independents party just as much, just as often, as section members. They simply don't draw as large of a crowd. At the same time we are not forgetting successful parties held at the Annex, or the recent party at the Cage with Holden and Kenarden.

E) Parties are not an academic drawback. No large crowd of students can be found in the library on Friday or Saturday nights. They are for many a welcome relief from the academic pressure acquired during the weekdays. Not all learning takes place in the classroom.

We realize that many people may disagree with these points, but we feel that at the same time they are shared by many other students. There is no empirical measure in determining a good or bad college

social atmosphere.

Contrary to Dean Holliday's statement in the attrition article that lack of sufficient counseling and I.S. "accounts for the large rate of attrition between the sophomore and junior years," our experience has been that the large number of people who voluntarily withdraw from the college do so because of the lack of social freedom. Perhaps this explains why many students don't admit why they are leaving, or appear not to know the reason why, at exit interviews. It is generally not considered a good policy to explain to a member of the faculty or administration that you are leaving a fine academic school for a more relaxed social atmosphere.

Further restrictions on sections will only kill what little social life there is on campus, and only anger section members, and their social members, who represent a large and diverse number of men and women. The faculty must stop this movement away from these very real student concerns. We are calling on students to stop complaining among themselves, for this has solved nothing. Speak out if you support these views. Wooster's social atmosphere need not be stagnant. Express your true opinions to your dorm directors, section or club president, and your advisor. Do not feel intimidated. Let the Dean's Office know, because they are the people who must recognize these concerns. And if you should find yourself voluntarily withdrawing from the College of Wooster because of the social aspects, inform your advisor, or express this at an exit interview.

Sincerely,  
Tom Van Zoren  
Jared McKee

## Mythical Coeducation Analyzed

cont'd. from pg. 1

and that coeducation would cause a decline in charm; that is, women might become as coarse as men.

"It is fair to say that coeducational college has remained male-dominant," said Howe. Though women leaders have emerged--mostly from female schools--the number has not been high. The current liberal arts "men's curriculum" is, according to the initiators of women's studies programs,

"male-centered, male-based, and harmful to women and men both."

Though women's studies exists on over 300 campuses in this country, Howe believes that women's colleges still provide a more supportive environment. "We still have a long way to go if we are interested in applying equal opportunities for women in co-educational institutions."

Her vision, she stated, is that within the next decade a new

curriculum, "something beyond the men's curriculum and women's studies," will be developed. The present coeducational system has

not served to free women from male-centered education. Yet, Howe concluded, coeducational instruction does have potential to provide new understanding, and

"we must look for change in everything that has a vital principle."

### WOOSTER VOICE

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# Sculpture Students Exhibit New Art Forms

by Jenny Oakley

Three of Wooster's sculpture students have opened an exhibition of their most recent works for public viewing. The majority of work is displayed in the gallery of the Severence Art Studio while related pieces have been installed in Andrews Library and Mateer Hall.

Severence Gallery displays four pieces by Don Austin and Polly Carlisle to be shown through Nov. 12. The gallery atmosphere is darkened and somewhat barren, however the emptiness along with carefully focused lighting isolates each piece into its own viewing arena.

Entering on the right, the viewer is confronted first with Austin's "Water Closet Theater." The piece is reminiscent of Duchamp's work in that it uses a found object, in this case a disassembled toilet. Austin departs from Duchamp, however, by creating a model theater within the bowl. The result is neat and exact visually; the accompanying floor plan and explanation portray Austin's sense of humor and hint at possible cynicism as he draws parallels between his Water Closet and our Freedlander.

Carlisle's piece, "The Angel," must have also grown out of Duchamp's found object concept. A dead tricycle lies contorted on the floor while directly above floats a white, soft-sculpture replica with wings. Shadows are very important in developing the relationship between the two forms. The execution is very successful; Carlisle is a competent craftsman; however, the concept borders on being cute.

In the center of the gallery lies "The Vicious Circle," another piece by Carlisle. The work consists of a circle of seven black satin teardrops each approximate-

ly two and a half feet high. With its points echoed in shadows on the floor and the touch-me appeal of the satin, the piece is more a study of repetition and texture than a vicious circle. In fact, the viewer may feel compelled to take one or two teardrops home rather than back away from their viciousness.

The remaining work in the gallery is Austin's "The Sculptor Creates Herself". The piece seems to be along the lines of a vicious circle, also. Plaster arms connected to a plaster-block body are suspended in mid-swing as they prepare to chip away the blocks to sculpt a body. A question comes to mind as to whether the circle concept is valid or not, for when the arms have completed the body, the action will have terminated itself, the job will be done. Perhaps the vicious circle lies in what has already taken place, that is, the paradox of the initial chip.

Two other sculptural pieces on campus have been installed in Andrews Library and Mateer Hall. In the library is "This Bag is Not a Toy" by Don Austin, Polly Carlisle, Sara Wyman, and Rebecca Seeman. This conceptual sculpture involving the space of the central balcony and the plastic therein is a valiant attempt to introduce new ideas in art to the campus. The idea of using the actual space as the work of art and simply adding something to it to accentuate it is not so radical as it may seem. Unfortunately the plastic seems to have become a receptacle for paper airplanes and used gum. Perhaps Wooster is still not ready.

In the lobby of Mateer Hall stands a wood and glass structure approximately five feet tall housing several appropriately biological-looking forms. The piece is Sara Wyman's "Muffleria." Accompanying the forms within the case



is a quite believable rendition of a page from a textbook describing the reproduction and development of the *Muffleria Caris Detroitii*. Overall, the work is

slightly less than complete with the habitat of the species left bare, but the humorous aspects are well developed and adequately support the work.

It is obvious that the sculpture community has been quite ambitious this quarter in attempting to stimulate interest from the rest of the campus.

## Debate Team Places Third

In competition with the outstanding forensic powers in the nation two weekends ago at Xavier University in Cincinnati, The College of Wooster varsity debate team placed third.

The Scots parlayed victories over the University of Pittsburgh, Bradley University, Villanova, Eastern Illinois University, Stanford University, and a bye into a spot in the elimination rounds. The Wooster debaters opened elimination competition with a win over Southwest Missouri State University and followed with a unanimous decision over Stanford University, a national power from Alabama. This win was followed by a loss to Harvard in the semi-final round of the tournament which forced the Scots to settle for third place in the competition.

The Wooster team was composed of Elizabeth Barker, of Saegertown, Pa. and Bob Carter of Barborton. Both are seniors. The Xavier event was the second straight tournament in which the Scot debaters have performed well, having won the prestigious Niagara University Invitational the previous week.

The Marx Invitational Tournament at Xavier is one in which 24 teams from throughout the nation are selected for competition, based on the excellence of the forensics program at the institution involved. Wooster has held an invitation to this tournament since its inception. In addition to Harvard, the eventual winner of the tournament, some of the other schools in attendance were: Northwestern University, the University of Kansas, Johns Hopkins University, Vanderbilt, Wake Forest, Notre Dame, and the University of Kentucky.

Scot coach Dr. Gerald Sanders expressed delight over his team's finish at Xavier. "It is the equivalent of winning a strong tournament any where else. When you debate Harvard, you debate the best and it is no disgrace to lose to them. We

will catch them somewhere else and beat them," predicted the coach.

The final competition of the quarter for the Wooster squad will take place this weekend at James Madison University in Virginia.

## Faculty Seeks Comment

As the final week of classes comes into sight, students will be receiving faculty evaluation forms to complete for various classes. These forms are designed to provide the faculty member with constructive comments about their course. Realizing the value of such evaluations, the faculty voted in their May '78 meeting to require each faculty member to use some type of written student evaluation of his/her course(s) at least once each academic year. Previously, no such evaluations were required. Under this new legislation, in courses in which faculty members choose not to

seek such student comments, students who wish to complete an evaluation may acquire an appropriate form from the Vice President for Academic Affairs, William Baird. When any evaluation instruments are used, the faculty member should send the evaluations, along with a summary statement to the departmental chairperson who is requested to add his/her comments. The chairperson will then forward the information to the Vice President to share with the Committee on Teaching Staff and Tenure.

## BMI Awards Available

A total of \$15,000 is available to young composers in the 27th annual BMI Awards to Student Composers competition sponsored by Broadcast Music, Inc., a performing rights licensing organization.

Established in 1951 in cooperation with music educators and composers, the BMI Awards project annually gives cash prizes to encourage the creation of concert music by student composers of the Western Hemisphere and to aid them in financing their musical education. Prizes ranging from \$300 to \$2,500 competition is open to student will be awarded at the discretion of the judges. To date, 231 students, ranging in age from 8 to 25, have received BMI Awards.

The 1978-79 BMI Awards competition is open to student composers who are citizens or permanent residents of the Western Hemisphere and are enrolled in accredited secondary schools, colleges and conservatories, or engaged in private study with recognized and established teachers anywhere in the world. Entrants must be under 26 years of age on December 31, 1978. No limitations are established as to instrumentation, stylistic considerations, or length of works submitted. Students may enter no more than one composition, which need not have

been composed during the year of entry.

The permanent chairman of the BMI judging panel is William Schuman, distinguished American composer and educator.

The panel of Preliminary Judges for the 1977-78 contest was Joan Tower, Maurice Wright, and Frank Wigglesworth, with Ulysses Kay serving as Consultant. The Final Judges were Donald Erb, Stephen Fisher, Lou Harrison, Karel Husa, William Karlins, Netty Simons, Carlos Surinach, Francis Thorne, Donald Waxman, and Charles Wuorinen, with William Schuman as Presiding Judge.

The eight winners in the 1977-78 contest, ranging in age from 15 to 25, were presented cash awards at a reception at the St. Regis-Sheraton, New York City, May 11, 1978.

In 1978-79 competition closes February 15, 1979. Official rules and entry blanks are available from James G. Roy, Jr., Director, BMI Awards to Student Composers, Broadcast Music Inc., 40 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019.

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Having returned from a year's sabbatical abroad, Dr. Calhoun resumes his teaching in the history department. Photo by Amy Sancetta.

## Calhoun's Sabbatical Eventful

by Greg Stolcis

London. Moscow. Peking. Tel Aviv. Budapest. While these may very well be whistle stops on the mythical Orient Express, they are also cities frequented by History Professor Daniel F. Calhoun. His last year's sabbatical involved eighty thousand miles of travel and sixteen hundred hours of reading, with the expected result being a book.

The subject is a unique one, involving two separate, yet simultaneous, crises in history. In October of 1956, in response to the growing threat of then President Nasser's Egyptian forces occupying the Suez Canal, Britain, France and Israel launched a pre-emptive attack on Egypt. Within a matter of days, the Soviet Union sent troops into Hungary, to squash a dissident, anti-Soviet Hungarian government. Extensive research has been done into both events as crises in themselves, but the field examining their casual relationship is relatively barren.

Dr. Calhoun maintains that there is indeed, a cause and effect relationship in existence. The combined Israeli, Anglo-French attack caught most of the world by surprise. Immediate criticism came from then President Eisenhower, which was contributive to the eventual cease-fire. Immediate Soviet reaction was, however,

moderate to mild. It was only after they had advanced on Hungary, Dr. Calhoun asserts, did the Soviets respond in any type of predictable manner. It was this response, the threat of Soviet nuclear intervention, that brought the crisis to a head, and forced the opposing sides to come to terms. The attack, however, allowed the Soviets to invade Hungary, for it provided them with an impetus, a justifiable cover, for crushing the increasingly uncooperative Hun-

garian government.

London was the base for Dr. Calhoun's research, but he visited the Soviet Union, China, Israel and Hungary for combined periods of research and travel. Dr. Calhoun, who has been at the College twenty-two years, specializes in Russian and British History, and has previously authored a critically acclaimed book on Soviet efforts to penetrate the British labor movement of the 1920's and 30's.

## Comedy Succeeds

by Greg Stolcis

"An Evening of Comedy" was exactly what it was billed as: a well done, witty, entertaining production of three one act plays by Robert Anderson. What those in the audience got that was not promised was a surprisingly professional-like show, a show that clearly reflected the effort put into it on the part of the cast and the director.

Let's lay it on the line. Rick Bardine and his players did their homework. In a "Shock of Recognition," set in a playwright's office in New York, the witty repartees between Jack, the playwright, (Peter Neumann) and Herb, the producer, (Scott Peterle) are upstaged only by Wythe Keever's hilariously believable Richard Pawling, a pathetic actor who has you believe he would do anything for a part.

"Footsteps of Doves," which concerns a middle-aged couple trading in their old double bed for two new singles, introduces the audience to two actresses of more-than-considerable talent, Cathy McQueen and Beth San-

dore. Miss McQueen does a superb job as Harriet, the middle-aged wife who is just tired of sleeping in a double bed. Her appearance, her diction, her stage presence, all hit the spot, as she is so very convincing. Miss Sandore was equally impressive as Jill, the bright, young, free-spirited single, who enters the store and engages in a hilariously flirtatious dialogue with George, (Peter Neumann) Harriet's bewildered husband.

"I'm Herbert," a poignant, touchingly humorous spoof on two seventy-eight year olds, who, thanks to senility, are continually confusing one another with their previous spouses, was the most enjoyable. Here the talents of Cathy McQueen and Peter Neumann shone to their brightest, as they captured perfectly the joys and sorrows of growing old together.

Too often, student theatrical productions have left me with a sour taste in my mouth. The job done by Director Rick Bardine, Assistant Director Diane Whitney, the cast and crew, was one I will savor for a long time.

## Annie Hall: Love for the Insecure

by Doug Pinkham

There are movies which you enjoy for their make-believe, for their mind-freeing escapism and fanciful adventure. There are movies whose utter realism draws you into the struggles of the characters, and forces you to follow their intense experiences. And then there is *Annie Hall*, "a nervous romance" about two insecure people, played by Woodie Allen and Diane Keaton, who are so real that you refuse to believe they are characters, who absorb you into their world and won't let you leave.

The story of neurotic, four-eyed comedian Alvie Singer and his life with neurotic, lovable singer Annie Hall is more than autobiographical for Allen and Keaton. They relive their own relationship in the movie and virtually play themselves. Singer is the Woodie Allen character of *Love and Death*, *Play it Again, Sam*, and *Sleeper*, but this time he is given Allen's life to work with, or perhaps "to salvage" is the better phrase.

*Annie Hall* brings together everything Allen has wanted to say about how a relationship really develops, how unstable it can be; yet, at the same time, how

meaningful and important it can become. Alvie Singer loves Annie Hall, but is frustrated when she feels the need for the independence to make her irrational decisions on her own. Though they separate, they still share an empathy and understanding for each other's neuroses.

While still replete with Allen one-liners, *Annie Hall* does reveal how the comedian/writer/director/actor has matured since the days of *What's Up Tiger Lily?* and *Bananas*. Once it was the farcical gag, the displaced schlemiel in a bizarre world that conjured guffaws from the audience. But then, with

*Love and Death*, Allen learned how to take comedy seriously, and to play with the mind as well as the funnybone.

The fact that two people so unsure of themselves can find comfort in each other is a humorous thought, but Allen has crafted *Annie Hall* into something more—a poignant love story about the insecurity of happiness in our present world. *Annie Hall* may be the movie for the Seventies, because it represents the struggle against aimlessness and ends with an acceptance of the imperfections of experience.

## Wooster Chorus to Present Concert

The Wooster Chorus, under the direction of John Russell, will present a candlelight Christmas concert on Sunday, November 12, at 8:15 p.m. in McGaw Chapel.

The program will begin with organist Sharon Troyer playing *Come Now, Saviour of the World*, an organ prelude by J.S. Bach. The chorus will then sing *Martin Reponsory*, by G.P. da Palestrina, followed by *Come, Thou Redeemer of the Earth*, by Michael Praetorius. Other works to be

performed include: *Dona Nobis Pacem* [Missa Brevis in F.], by W.A. Mozart; *Virga Jesse Floruit*, by Anton Bruckner; *Balulalow, Interlude, and This Little Babe*, from a *Ceremony of Carols* by Benjamin Britten, accompanied by Patrice Lockhart on the harp; and H.J. Gauntlett's *Once in Royal David's City*. Some carols to be performed are: the 15th-century English "Coventry Carol", an arrangement of "O Little Town of Bethlehem", by Ralph Vaughan Williams; "See Amid the Winter's Snow", arranged by David Willcocks; Leontovich's "Carol of the Bells"; and "O Come All Ye

Faithful".

When the College was on semesters, up until 1969, the Chorus presented its Christmas concert in December. The quarter system, however, rendered it impossible to have the Christmas program at that time. The purpose of this program is to bring together the College community. It is not a true "concert", but rather, a celebration of the joy and good feelings of Christmas. The presentation is patterned after the English tradition of lessons and carols made known by recordings done by the King's College Choir of Cambridge, England.

### LET THE MEN OF WISDOM SPEAK

Since the fetus is a creature already alive and in the process of development, to kill it is to choose death over life. At what point shall we allow this choice? For me the answer is: AT NO POINT, once life has begun.

PEARL BUCK

### ABORTION FACTS

Infant mortality rates in the USSR have risen from 22.9 per 1000 births in 1971 to 31 per 1000 births in 1976. One reason given for the increase is "that the high rate of abortion may have caused a higher proportion of premature births in later pregnancies and hence higher infant mortality."

WALL STREET JOURNAL, June 20, 1978

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# 'Truth in Testing' Bill Scrutinizes SAT's

LAWRENCEVILLE, N.J.

(CPS) — Camouflaged in the gently cantilevered hills of Lawrenceville is one of the most influential unknown corporations in America.

Critics like to characterize it as an unchecked monopoly, a gatekeeper, a cradle-to-grave arbiter of social mobility.

**Forbes Magazine**, after noting the 370 acres of prime real estate, the artificial pond, the real ducks, the \$3 million conference center, the tasteful brick buildings, the savvy investments, called it one of the hottest little growth companies around.

Information officer John Smith calls it a very concerned organization, with a lot of integrity. The IRS calls it non-profit.

Most Americans have little to say about the Educational Testing Service (ETS). They know it only as a multiple choice test that stands between them and college, grad school, law school and now more than 50 professions ranging from podiatrist to CIA agent. Last year over a million students took the ETS-designed Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT). Another 800,000 sat down to one of a battery of graduate exams. Countless others, from pre-schoolers to auto mechanics, were measured, assessed, and, say the critics, judged by an ETS test.

These programs, plus grants from government and the private sector, netted ETS \$70 million in 1977, with a profit margin of about \$1 million. ETS, in short, is a very successful non-profit company.

A RUBBER STAMP?

"For too many students, the decision to take a standardized admission test creates a statistical shadow which follows them through life, often without their knowledge or control," says Congressman Michael Harrington (D-Mass.).

Harrington has introduced a "Truth in Testing" bill designed to open standardized testing to public scrutiny and control. California recently passed a similar bill, and one is now pending before the New York legislature.

This action comes 30 years after the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the American Council for Education and the College Board Entrance Examination Board (CEEB) established ETS as a separate entity chartered to construct educational tests.

Of this triumvirate, CEEB was and is the most important. An umbrella organization representing over 2500 schools of every character, it contracts with ETS to provide admissions tests. Despite their historical tie, the relationship is supposed to be purely contractual, with CEEB acting as consumer protector.

"Not so," says Nader researcher Alan Nairns. "The college board is a rubber stamp for ETS, and therefore not accountable to the students who must take and pay for the exams."

"Historical" and "amicable" are the words ETS president William Turnbull uses to describe the relationship. He should also say profitable. Last year CEEB

programs accounted for more than 42 percent of ETS revenues.

PURE MOTIVES

"ETS is not a gatekeeper," he says, claiming that charge is not only untrue, but a bad metaphor. "ETS is a custom **gatemaker** according to the dictates of the person who wants the gate. I do think it's important that someone other than ETS makes those decisions."

Turnbull admits that ETS, as the largest educational research organization in the country, often conducts the studies that validate its own test to clients like CEEB, but he points to the distinguished educators involved in the CEEB-ETS relationship as proof that motives are pure.

"Do you think men of this caliber would be involved in anything like that?" asked John Smith as we examined a list of ETS trustees.

Historical friendliness aside, it was revealed in 1974 that the ETS-CEEB contract contained two clauses forbidding both parties from doing business with any competitors. Lawyers at the time said that this was probably an illegal restraint of trade, but pointed out that the courts are reluctant to apply anti-trust law to areas involving education.

Whatever the nature of the relationship, their union has produced one controversial monument: the SAT. Objective, simple, practical, graded in milliseconds, a quick study for harried admission officers, it has become a rite of passage for millions of students.

But what exactly does it test?

"The SAT only measures a student's ability in a particular area at a given time," says Turnbull.

IT'S THE SCHOOL'S FAULT

One-time Einstein collaborator and longtime ETS gadfly Banesh Hoffman disagrees: "They reward superficiality, ignore creativity and penalize the person with a subtle probing mind." Ralph Nader and Harrington echo Hoffman's charge that the tests ignore such vital qualities as creativity, integrity and maturity.

Turnbull agrees: "It's not as if there were an array of things to test, and ETS chose only a couple. We test only what we know how to measure. He adds that if the test has come to influence the allocation of academic opportunity, then the fault lies not with ETS, but with the colleges.

Still, ETS is not completely blameless. While they hedge on stating exactly what predictive value the tests possess, they wax poetic on their test's rigorous development. Oscar K. Buros, who reviews nearly 1500 tests in his **Mental Measurements Yearbook**, describes the SAT as "highly perfected — possibly reaching the pinnacle of the current state of the art of psychometrics." Is it odd for people to assume that such a technically-exquisite test ought to have some predictive value?

The question of prediction is a sensitive one at ETS. Correlation between test scores and college grades is only .4. For some reason men consistently score higher than women, although the latter have better academic records coming into the test. Ethnic groups score lower than whites. ETS studies have revealed that there is a direct and continuous correlation between family income and SAT scores. There is a standard error of measurement of 30 points. Consequently, the true score of a person receiving a 600 lies somewhere between 570 and 630.

Such revelations prompted the 'Truth in Testing' legislation. Briefly, the bills would require all testing firms to make public all reliability and validity studies; to publish a prominent warning that the allegedly exact score is only an approximation to provide test applicants with a specific description of what skills are being tested; to publish all test questions after 30 days and to notify students and schools of any irregularities.

TOP SECRET

Turnbull agrees with the spirit of the legislation, but claims that ETS already fulfills all the criteria except publishing test questions. They could do that, but the cost would have to be passed onto the student.

"None of our research is classified," he says. A claim that both Nairns and former **New York Magazine** writer Stephen Brill dispute. Both recount the prevalence of the top secret stamp at ETS.

Regarding ETS errors, Vice President Robert Solomon has testified before HEW's Privacy Commission that they were "to the best of our experience" no problems.

Since then, 95 percent of the takers of the Nov. 5, 1977 GMAT were scored 9 or 10 points too low. The mistake was discovered only several months after the scores had been mailed out. At the time of discovery, John High, associate program director for the management exam, called it "a very serious error...It was caught quite by chance."

In July and October, two different LSAT exams were administered. ETS says the exams were of equal difficulty, and cannot explain why one group did so much better than the other. Law schools were not informed that the tests were different.

The tests are nationally accepted nonetheless. President Turnbull agrees that certainly "with more tests in use the possibility of misuse increases." So what's on the horizon? In this decade, ETS has moved increasingly away from academics and into testing 'occupational competence.' They are devising tests for pre-schoolers. A long-range goal is to perfect a test to discover why people fail tests.

## Moore Questions Validity Too

The graduate record exam is broken down into three categories: Verbal, Quantitative, and Analytical. Like the SAT, this test measures accumulative knowledge over the college period. This test covers the humanities, the social sciences, the biological sciences, and the physical sciences. As with the SAT scores, the GRE scores have been decreasing each year. In 1977, the mean score in each category respectively was 503, 525, and 513. The highest scaled

score was 820, less than one percent of students making that score. Ms. Moore points out that one doesn't necessarily do better when he/she takes it more than once, as is often the case with SAT scores.

Some other grad school tests include the GMAT (General Management Aptitude Test) which is more difficult to do well on because it is so specialized. This test is used more widely than the GRE. The LSAT for law school, the MCAT for med school, and Miller's Analogy Test are included also. One can take additional advanced specialized tests.

In thinking about graduate schools, Rosetta Moore, Director of CPPS, stresses looking at the quality of the faculty; but more importantly, the student must think first about taking the Graduate Record Exam. Just how predictive are these tests of the potentiality of a student?

Rosetta Moore acknowledges that these tests have been predic-

tive for the majority of students taking them and that this is why they are still used. Ms. Moore, however, expresses concern that the tests are based on a norm of middle class white students and that for minorities, specifically blacks, these tests have "...not proven to be reliable." "I have problems with the testing being used as criteria for admission," Ms. Moore comments. She would like for the testing to be used for placement, so as not to exclude certain groups completely from the arena of further schooling. "Motivation plays a great part," she observes. There is no instrument to measure that. These tests, she feels, should be used as diagnostic tools only.

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# Judicial Board Weighs Recommendations

cont'd. from pg. 1

changed to constitute an equal number of representatives from the student body and the faculty, plus one representative from the administration. Emling and Lave believe the number of students should equal the total number of faculty and administrators; there should not be more faculty members and administrators than students.

The writers of the report also recommended that procedures for selecting members should be re-evaluated and that the present use of applications did little to ensure an adequate diversity of representation. Massey, Lave and Emling believe the present body is definitely a diverse one and members represent a variety of campus organizations.

Massey pointed out that the student selection committee can only provide so much diversification. "It's also the responsibility of the Committee on Committees and the deans staff to select a diverse group to represent them." LeRoy Haynes, a delegate from the

faculty, expressed a concern in creating an artificial diversity. "I'd rather see persons on the board who are willing to do the job." Emling felt that the student selection committee could be reorganized by having an equal number of students and faculty members serve on it, instead of having it consist of mostly students as in the past.

The Herring Report also expressed that procedures which are established each year should be set up as permanent procedures to be in effect unless amended by methods named in the board's bylaws. The board has not used permanent procedures from year to year due to the vague description of the board's function in the Code of Conduct, resulting in a variety of interpretations. However, the board this year is following the same basic procedures as last year. When determining policies to follow for the new year, the board examines and reevaluates the previous year's policy and uses it as a guideline. Haynes agreed that this recom-

mendation was a good one, while Lave was concerned with the board being able to amend the permanent procedures as times change.

The writers of the Report also were concerned with the inconsistencies of the board's decisions in similar cases. They recommended that when a decision is made in a particular type of case a rationale for the decision should be written up and kept on file to help ensure a consistency in future cases. Massey and Haynes concurred with this endorsement, and Massey noted that writing a rationale for the decision reached in each case is not a present procedure, but that it would be discussed later in the year.

The writers of the Herring Report also dealt with the inconsistencies in penalties imposed in cases of the same nature. They felt that a record of the types of penalties imposed for the same violations should be kept on file. Massey realizes people are upset with inconsistencies and explained why such a wide range of penalties has existed. "We are a hearing board, not a trial court, and each case is treated individually." Circumstances differ in each case and we have to weigh those circumstances along with the violations. We have to consider the student's background and his motivations. Two students can be accused of the same violation but because different circumstances were invol-

ved, two different penalties would be imposed."

A final point of the Herring Report concerning the Judicial Board was that hearings should be made public. "According to the Family Right and Privacy Act," said Massey, "we must be very cautious of the confidentiality of the cases brought before us." The board is hesitant about this and cannot legally allow public hearings.

The Judicial Board will consider the recommendations of the Herring Report while keeping in mind its purpose: to be a hearing board which hopefully betters a violator of the Code by establishing his/her guilt or innocence and imposing a fitting and proper penalty when necessary.

## Wealth Distribution Explained

cont'd. from pg. 1

of failure."

Other factors involved—whether or not a person has the opportunity to learn skills, technological changes in the economy, indiv-

idual talents, where one is employed, and discrimination—all play roles in determining wealth. Concerning the last factor, discrimination, Thurow stated that "being a female makes a big difference in earnings." At present, the average full-time woman makes 58 per cent of what the average man makes.

Finally, said Thurow, the whole process of sharing wealth is a key element in determining the distribution of wealth. In 1977, the public paid ten per cent of the GNP in transfer payments. The poorest portion of society takes in 5.2 per cent of all family income. If not for government charity, the figure would be 2 per cent of all family income.

At the same time, social trends in society greatly affect distribution of income. The importance of families is declining, studies show parents are less willing to financially help their children, and laws make it difficult to enforce alimony payment—all these forces may indirectly result in lower incomes.

The effect of perfectly successful female liberation where equal work received equal pay might actually

bring about an even wider gap in income distribution between the wealthy and the poor. Since people generally marry those of the same socio-economic status, a family with one high income would now have two high incomes. A poor family where only the male worked might now have two low incomes. Income distribution has not markedly improved in many years because the net difference in total family income has increased to offset increases in transfer payments. And female participation in the job market for those with low incomes peaked in the late 1950's, while the current phenomena sees more high income wives entering the job market.

Because of the extraneous factors which influence wealth and income distribution, the Calvinist philosophy "doesn't explain very much why we have enormous amounts of inequality." Hard work and frugality may indeed influence wealth, but the effect is minimal when compared to other determinants.

## Essay Competition Held

A national essay contest, focusing on the use of animals in research and education programs, was announced today by Alice Herrington, president of Friends of

Animals, Inc. (FoA). The best essay will receive a first prize of \$2,000. There will be three awards of second prizes of \$1,000 each and six awards of third prizes in the amount of \$500 each.

The question for this year's contest is: "Why should the Congress end funding of research and education programs that involve the use of animals and divert these funds to alternative methods?"

The contest is aimed at encouraging American students to help in the development of a new ethic for the treatment of non-human animals. Now in its second year, the competition is made possible through a grant from Regina Bauer Frankenberg, a director and vice-president of the national animal welfare organization.

## Band Auditions

Auditions for the Scot Symphonic Band will be held Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1-5 p.m., and Thursday and Friday, Nov. 16 and 17, 3-5 p.m., in room 21 in Merz Hall. Any College of Wooster student may try out. Those interested should sign up for an audition time at the Music Department office in Merz. Each player will be heard for 10 minutes, and will be asked to play some scales, sight reading, and if possible, a prepared piece.

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# Soccer Team Denied NCAA Playoff Bid...

by Kevin Kilcommons

On Saturday the 1978 soccer season ended with an unparalleled victory over Wittenberg to clinch the Ohio Athletic Conference competition for the second year in a row. Unfortunately, even before the effects of the victory could be absorbed the players and coach were crushed with the announcement that the NCAA was not inviting Wooster to their division three playoff.

After defeating Wittenberg 1-0 on Saturday the Scots were almost certain they would go to the playoffs against top division three teams in the mid and far-west. Last year the Scots went all the way to the semi-finals. The NCAA committee voting in Indiana sacked their dreams of bettering last year's performance by voting Denison and Ohio Wesleyan, ranked third and fourth under Wooster in the O.A.C., into the play-offs.

The questions being asked by the team and Coach Bob Nye on Monday, after the decision, were: 1.) Why were two teams ranked lower than Wooster invited

instead of the more obvious choice of picking the conference champions? 2.) Why was there not a representative from Ohio on the NCAA committee that met in Indiana?

On Monday afternoon a visibly upset Coach Nye tried to answer these questions for his players. With regard to the first question, Coach Nye said he talked to a couple of members on the NCAA committee, but neither were able to give a satisfactory answer as to why Wooster was not invited. However, he did say that he felt the committee had taken high scores of the two picked teams into consideration, instead of taking strength of schedule as the major factor for choosing competitors, as they have done in the past.

Coach Nye admitted that of the two teams chosen, Denison was the most deserving, but he was miffed over the invitation to Wesleyan. Co-captain Doug Goodwin feels the committee was looking at Wesleyan's high scores against inferior teams instead of Wooster's low scores against

tougher teams.

Doug went on to say, "I think the fact that we were a defensive team hurt us in their eyes." In the early part of the season it was evident that the Scots' offense was lacking in the drive needed for high scoring games. In order to offset this disadvantage Coach Nye worked his half-backs and full-backs into a well-drilled defensive line. The effectiveness of the defense was quite evident against seventeenth ranked (in the nation) Southern Methodist, when the Scots held them to only one goal.

Time and time again the defense held top ranked teams like S.M.U., Cleveland State, Akron and West Virginia to low scores. The strategy used by the Scots was to plug for a goal, then fall back on defense for the rest of the game.

The question over why Ohio was not represented on the NCAA committee is just as perplexing. It seems that the representative on the committee from Ohio was the Wesleyan Coach, who resigned on Saturday upon learning that his team was being considered. The person chosen to take his place

was not from Ohio.

Coach Nye explained that it would have been impossible for him to have been able to review O.A.C. teams adequately enough to make a just decision. This reason being because committee

Wooster's two games) in the O.A.C., they lost against Denison and tied Wittenberg. So, the unanswered question still remains - Why Wesleyan?

Coach Nye hypothesized that Wooster's 5-0 loss to low ranked



Senior tri-captain Carol Bowers closed out her field hockey career with a goal in the Scotties' 5-2 loss to Ohio University. Photo by Amy Sancetta.



There were plenty of exhausted First Section members last Sunday evening after completion of the Beta/OHIO 75 Heart Fund Run to Cleveland. The runners made it in 8 1/2 hours and in the process raised over \$2000 for the Heart Association.

## ...Despite OAC Title Win

by Kevin Kilcommons

With eight minutes left on the clock at Carl Dale Memorial Field on Saturday, the Wooster Fighting Scots scored to clutch the Ohio Athletic Conference Championship for the second year in a row, against Wittenberg.

Early on in the second half of play many Wooster fans doubted a successful outcome, with Wittenberg taking control of the field. However, the Scots managed to come up with enough energy to counter Wittenberg's domination and keep the ball in their end of the field.

With very little time left the Wooster offense executed a perfect play when Chuck Allen passed back to Ken Kolich in a bangu play. Kolich then shot the ball past the left shoulder of the Wittenberg goalie.

Very few spectators were disappointed with the level of performance both teams displayed. For most of the first half the Scots controlled the field. Wooster had seven shots against Wittenberg, as compared to the visitor's three shots. Within the

first fifteen minutes of the game Wooster had four corner kicks, compared to Wittenberg's two corner kicks for the first half.

In the last ten minutes of the first half, the Scots began to slow down. Visibly tired, the Wooster players began to make bad passes, which turned the ball over to Wittenberg countless times.

Even after the half time break the Scots still appeared to be tired, which allowed Wittenberg to dominate the field. The total number of shots on goal for Wittenberg were five, and a total of six for Wooster.

The goal scored by Ken Kolich is his fifth of the year, making him the second highest scorer under Chuck Allen, who holds six goals.

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# Scots End Muskie Jinx

by Hank Sperry

The Scots have finally done it. For 31 years the Wooster Scots have not been able to defeat the Muskingum Muskies; but the string came to an abrupt halt last Saturday at Severance Stadium as the Scots cruised to a 21-10 victory.

Muskingum, however, started out as if they intended to extend the streak to 32 years. The Muskies struck first, early in the second quarter when John Morckel booted a 28 yard field goal. Wasting no time, the Muskies put together a 62 yard drive on their next possession to score when Frank McCarty blasted into the end-zone from four yards out.

The Scots ran two more unsuccessful series before first half play ended, with the scoreboard flashing a 10-0 Muskingum edge. The fans were pondering the "Muskingum Curse" while the football squad was pondering the Muskingum game plan. Fortunately, Coach Hollman and his crew had discovered the solution during

the intermission.

The third quarter began to roll and so did the Scots. Freshman Tom Mobilia gained 38 yards along the way to highlight an 80 yard Wooster drive which was capped when Rick Leone crashed into the end-zone from eight yards out.

Wooster took over again late in the third quarter on their own 25 yard line. Wooster quarterback George Muller kept Muskingum off-guard with a combination of rushing and passing to lead the Scots 75 yards and to a score when Tom Mobilia tacked six points to his varsity football slate with a 2 yard plunge. Kevin Lynch added the extra point and the Scots had taken the lead for the first time, 14-10.

The defense continued to play brilliantly as it has all year, and handed the ball to the offense with just 2:28 remaining in the game. With time winding down, the Scots could smell victory. Just to put some icing on the cake, Jim Powers enlivened the home fans

when he took the ball and left a string of Muskies in the dust as he nonchalantly galloped 58 yards for a TD.

The clock ticked away the final minutes and Wooster's "31 year plague" had finally been cured, the final: Wooster, 21; Muskingum, 10.

On the strength of the 58 yard run, Jim Powers led all runners with a sparkling 128 yards. Rick Leone was also a bruiser this day, as he churned out a total of 99 yards. George Muller had a good day, passing for 89 yards. Chris Romano caught two of those passes and added 51 yards to his season total.

The final challenge for the Fighting Scots this year will be in Ada, Ohio against OAC red division foe Ohio Northern. The Polar Bears are 4-4 on the year and obviously, have had an up and down season. A Wooster victory would give the Scots a 7-2 mark and a fitting wrap-up to a fine season.



Rick Leone was a workhorse for the Scott offense against Muskingum, grinding out 99 yards. Photo by Amy Sancetta.



After allowing 10 first-half points, Wooster's swarming defense shut down Muskingum in the second half and keyed a 21-10 victory. Photo by Amy Sancetta.

## THIS WEEK IN SCOT & SCOTTIE SPORTS ACTION:

FOOTBALL vs. Ohio Northern away Sat., Nov. 11.  
SWIMMING at Oberlin for Small College Invitational Sat., Nov. 11.  
VOLLEYBALL at Otterbein for State Tournament Fri. and Sat., Nov. 10 and 11.

## Field Hockey Ends 7-5-1

by Kathy Majeski

The College of Wooster Scottie field hockey team, plagued by inexperience all season, closed out their 7-5-1 season with a 5-2 loss to Ohio University in Athens Monday. OU finished third in this weekend's state field hockey tourney at Wooster.

First half play was very even and aggressive. Ohio University scored the first goal just five minutes into the match on a penalty corner and followed up with a second marker just two minutes later. Receiving a second penalty corner at that point, the resulting shot was cleared to the center of the field, just 10 yards from the net. The Bobcat shot

from the subsequent scramble found its mark in the lefthand corner of the goal.

The Scotties' first goal, a high flick, was scored by senior Carol Bowers after a deflection from the goalie's pads with 10 minutes remaining in the half.

Ohio University led 2-1 at halftime but quickly saw that advantage erased with 7:35 gone in the second half. Displaying an excellent rush, Kathy Seaman scored when Abbey Shultz's drive rebounded off the goalie's pads.

Ohio University quickly changed the momentum of play and put the game out of reach with three more goals. Two of the goals came from nearly identical crosses from the right side of the field. The other came on a penalty stroke.

Scottie goalie Beth Sperry, playing with a 103 temperature, landed on top of the ball and O.U. was awarded the penalty.

Coach Kathy Moore commented, "The attack played well, but our defense and midfield play were terrible."

This was tri-captains' Hilary Bohannon, Carol Bowers, and Cindy Clark's last game in the Scottie plaid.



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OFELIA MEDINA  
FRITZ WEAVER

**"THE BIG FIX"**

Screenplay by ROGER L. SIMON  
Based on His Novel  
Directed by JEREMY PAUL KAGAN  
Produced by CARL BORACK  
and RICHARD DREYFUSS  
Music by BILL CONTI  
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE  
TECHNICOLOR®

**WOOSTER  
THEATER**



Nightly 7:00 & 9:00

Sun. 3:00, 5:00, 7:00 & 9:00